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MARGINAL COLUMN

AMERICA'S State Department has been a source of relief, saying that the threat of a world war has lessened because of the British, French and Israeli yielding to the United States pressure. This pressure to get a withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from Egypt, unit by unit, as soon as the United Nations units arrived to take over, while Israel troops evacuate the Sinai Peninsula, had been applied unrelentingly since the evening of Monday, November 4. It included the threat of prohibiting American Jews from sending money to Israel, but by far the most telling argument in convincing the British, the French and the Israelis was the United States alarm over Russian threats to use force on Egypt's side.

President Eisenhower's intelligence services compiled an impressive catalogue of reported Russian moves for intervention. On Monday, American intelligence reported Russian submarines passing the Dardanelles, Russian air force technicians setting up control towers en route for Syria and Lebanon, and Russian naval units from the North Sea and the Far East were sailing towards the Middle East. Further checking on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday convinced the Eisenhower administration that the Russians meant business.

ALL American armed forces were alerted on Monday, and the Air Defense Command has been flying since as if it were expecting a massive surprise attack on continental America. Concurrently, the British, the French and the Israelis were informed that an attack against them by Russia in the Middle East would well set off automatic United States intervention on their side. London, Paris and Jerusalem were told that Congressmen had proved reluctant to involve United States forces on the side of the aggressors.

POLICY planners in Washington seemed convinced that if a quick withdrawal from Egypt was arranged, the Russian volunteers, perhaps with aircraft, submarines and other naval craft, the prospect of Russian volunteers, reviving memories of Korea, Egyptian air forces were being prepared for Russian jets, and there were reports that the Soviet Union was on Greece to provide transit facilities for jets.

THESE policy planners rather ruefully concede that Moscow has probably correctly gauged American desire to avoid getting involved in a war, and has been trying to see how much it can get away with. The Kremlin, these sources say, has committed itself to supporting Russian policy in the Middle East, and has already paid full dividends. Pro-Soviet enthusiasm has been evident for the first time, and the United States has been unable to counteract Russian propaganda in the Middle East. This sort of development in Asia, it was feared in Washington, led with the current rifts in the Western alliance, might so embolden the Russians that they would "try bullying everyone around."

CHANCELLOR Adenauer is already asked for an immediate and substantial increase in German forces in West Germany. These Russian threats, and Washington's willingness to take them seriously, have won the Israeli position of America's ally considerably. Washington, November.

Jordan Communists Emerge into Open

20 Soviet Infantry Divisions to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Sunday. — The vanguard of 20 Soviet infantry divisions rolled in from Russia today to reinforce the armoured troops in still rebellious Hungary. Sources in the Kadar Government said Russian troops were crossing the Soviet-Hungarian border at Záhony in a steady stream. They quoted Maj.-Gen. K. Grehen, Commander of Soviet troops in Budapest, as saying that 20 divisions, comprising more than 500,000 men, were on the way.

The vast build-up was disclosed just two weeks to the day after Russian might depicted in the Budapest Government. It was a slap in the face for millions of strikers demanding withdrawal of the nation-wide strike against the Russians as in Hungary to stay. Western observers believed the infantry divisions would take the place of armoured divisions, which would be moved into strategic reserve. Meanwhile, reports from Vienna said leaflets had been distributed in Budapest charging that Prime Minister Janos Kadar was a puppet of the Greater Budapest Workers Council with deportation to Russia unless Soviet intervention ends tomorrow.

Leaflets alleging that nationalistic forces were being organized in the capital as Budapest Radio broadcast a Government denial of "rumours" of mass arrests and deportations of young people to the Soviet Union. It said not "one single person" had been sent to Russia.

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'Neutral' Sinai Proposal May Be 'Interesting'

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
JERUSALEM Post Correspondent
NEW YORK, Sunday. — The neutralization of Sinai has been suggested by the representatives of friendly powers, the Israeli Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, said today over television. Israel finds the suggestion interesting and worthy of further exploration, he added.

The U.N. cannot make peace, Mr. Eban declared, but it can do two things. Firstly, the Secretary-General can negotiate arrangements with Israel on Sinai, which would prevent the return of Egyptian belligerency. Secondly, the Assembly should call for the U.N. to be behind a settlement by issuing a call for direct negotiations.

Envoys Again Spurn Khrushchev
MOSCOW, Sunday (Reuter). — Envoys of the Western powers walked out of a Moscow reception, this time at the Polish Embassy, for the second successive evening in reaction to virulent criticism of Israel, Britain and France voiced by the Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev.

Last night, the Western diplomats had left a party at the Kremlin for the same reason. Tonight's reception was given by the Polish delegation, led by Premier Mr. Wladyslaw Gomułka. His departure following the completion talks with Soviet leaders.

The 13 Western envoys left with Mr. Khrushchev's speech which accused Britain, France and Israel of being "colonizers and slaveholders." They returned to hear Mr. Gomułka's speech.

The Soviet leader said: "We base our ideas on peaceful co-existence." Then turning to the Western envoys, he added: "It does not depend on you whether we continue to exist. If you do not like us, you can leave. We will not accept your invitations to visit us. We will not accept your invitations to visit us. We will not accept your invitations to visit us."

Mr. Mikoyan leaned forward and said "let us say a delicate position." Continuing to address the envoys, Mr. Khrushchev promised that if you withdraw your troops from Germany we will not withdraw our troops from Hungary and Rumania.

Mr. Khrushchev spoke with emotion towards the end, and, turning to Mr. Gomułka, he said: "Comrade Gomułka, never desert us and we will never desert you. Never, never, never."

B-G Refutes USSR 'Aggression' Charge, Rejects Egypt's Right to Compensation

U.N. to Aid in Clearing Canal 'After Withdrawal'

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. Dr. Hammarskjöld, the U.N. Secretary-General, today committed the U.N. to giving assistance to Egypt in clearing obstructions from the Suez Canal. The assistance will begin in line with conditions imposed by Egypt, only after all non-Egyptian forces will have left Egyptian territory.

In a statement read to the press by a U.N. representative at the airport before the Secretary-General's departure for Rome, Mr. Hammarskjöld said that the U.N. offer was in reply to an Egyptian request for aid "to begin immediately upon the restoration of normal conditions in the Suez Canal area, including the withdrawal of all non-Egyptian forces."

No Comment
The Secretary-General refused comment on any other matters which he may have discussed with Egyptian leaders.

He was accompanied to Rome on the Swissair plane chartered for U.N. personnel by Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, on his way to the General Assembly in New York. Mr. Hammarskjöld immediately boarded an American plane which was making the trans-Atlantic crossing without touching down in France.

Persian Premier Has 'No Time' for Iraq
TEHRAN, Sunday (Reuter). — The Persian Prime Minister, Hussein Ala, turned down an invitation to the Islamic meeting of the Baghdad pact in the Iraqi capital this week because of lack of transport. He said, however, that Persia would be represented at the meeting by the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Amir-Abbas Hekmat.

Meanwhile, the President of Pakistan, General Iskander Mirza, arrived in Baghdad for a three-day visit.

French Losses in Port Said: 10 Killed
PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The Commander in Chief of the French forces in the Middle East, Vice-Admiral Pierre Baudouin, declared today that French losses in the capture of Port Said were 10 killed.

Speaking to the press upon his arrival from Cyprus for a visit, he said that Egyptian forces had killed 200 French soldiers and wounded 200 others.

Egypt Violates Cease-Fire

Egypt on Saturday violated the cease-fire established by the U.N. General Assembly, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Egyptian patrols tried to penetrate through the Israeli lines in Sinai on Saturday, but were stopped by Israeli forces. Five Egyptian soldiers were killed in the clash. Another was wounded and taken prisoner (as reported).

The army spokesman announced that the same day a group of 100 Egyptian soldiers encountered in the vicinity of Moshava G. at between Beer-sheva and Gaza. The Arabs opened fire on the settlers' guards and threw grenades. In the exchange of fire, seven Arabs were killed while five others were captured and are now being interrogated.

The settlement's guards suffered no casualties.

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Calls for Direct Negotiations

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion yesterday again refuted Soviet accusations of "unprovoked" attack against Egypt and rejected the Russian view that Egypt is entitled to compensation from Israel as a result of the recent hostilities.

In his reply to the letter of the Soviet Premier, Mr. Ben-Gurion stated that the "unprovoked" attack against Egypt was a result of the Egyptian aggression against Israel, and that the states whose forces had invaded Palestine have ignored the Security Council's resolution.

At the 100th meeting of the Security Council on July 14, 1948, Mr. Gromyko, the representative of the U.S.S.R., declared that "the Arabs dispatched their troops to invade Palestinian territory and made no bones about informing the whole world that it was their firm intention to prevent the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states in Palestine."

In the armistice agreement between Israel and Egypt, signed on February 24, 1949, it was expressly stated that the purpose of the agreement was "to promote the return of permanent peace in Palestine."

On the question of compensation, the Prime Minister pointed out that the far from Egypt being entitled to any payment for damage inflicted by Israel, it was Israel who should be compensated, for her considerable losses through Egypt's illegal economic and maritime blockade and through the heavy loss of life and property as a result of the activities of the fedayeen and other infiltrators directed by the Egyptian dictator.

Willing to Forget
Nevertheless, Mr. Ben-Gurion said Israel is willing as she always has been, to forget Egypt's past misdeeds and to conclude a peace settlement with her, as with all other Arab states. In conclusion he expressed confidence that if the Soviet Union would lend its support to bring about direct peace negotiations between Israel and her neighbours, this would be a real contribution to peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

Text of Bulganin's Letter
The text of Marshal Bulganin's letter of Nov. 15 follows: Mr. Prime Minister, I have received your letter of October 15. In addition, we were at our disposal the text of official statements by leaders of the Israel Government made during the past few days which enable us to judge the positions of the Government with regard to the present situation in the region of the Near and Middle East.

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A STRANGE and some what depressing correspondence has been in progress between the Prime Minister of Israel and the President of the Soviet Republic.

Strange primarily because at first sight it is none to clear why Russia, despite her size and her power, should choose to endeavour to intervene directly in the affairs of Israel and Egypt. After all, they are direct neighbours of the Soviet Union, nor could either of them by any stretch of the imagination constitute any threat to that great world power. In view of the Soviet Union's emphasis on the need for disputes to be solved through the United Nations, which came to the fore particularly during the dispute that followed Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal, it might have been expected that she would restrict her own intervention in the Middle East to action through the U.N., where she commands a large bloc of votes, and in particular would refrain from taking up a threatening attitude toward Israel following this country's statement that it would comply with the General Assembly's decisions on the Sinai.

Russia's sponsorship of the Egyptian military dictator cannot be regarded as springing from any close similarity of political views. It has been interpreted by some as deriving from the need to counteract the shock experienced by neutralist and even pro-Soviet countries on realizing the degree of force that has been used by the Soviet power in Hungary to put down a genuine nationalist counter-revolution; and by the need to compensate for the gross failure of Soviet arms in the poorly-trained hands of the Egyptians, even while it is realized that a power will only rarely go to the length of active intervention unless its own interests or future plans are directly threatened. Such plans and interests Russia has not admitted to having in the Middle East.

But whatever Soviet Russia's intentions may be in maintaining her threatening and truculent attitude towards Israel, it is another proof of Mr. Ben-Gurion's desire for peace and his statesmanship that he should have chosen this opportunity for listing once again the formidable crimes committed by Egypt against Israel that were the direct cause of the recent action in Sinai. Beginning with acts of aggression and aggressive intention for which the Soviet delegate to the U.N. denounced Egypt some years back, the list makes impressive reading; it is perhaps too much to hope that it will receive the same response in the Russian press that Mr. Bulganin's letter has received here. It demonstrates very plainly that Israel's action was taken in self-defence against a persistent aggressor, and that no government in the world has either suffered or persisted in provocation, or waited so long to take action against it.

Indeed, it is a document that not only the leaders of the Soviet Union would do well to study, but also those heads of other powers who still consider that Col. Nasser should be supported in his present position. If only the principle that anything is better than the uncertainty of sudden change.

THE BURGESS-MACLEAN FLIGHT

BURGESS' STAMP ON BRITISH POLICY

BURGESS went with McNeil to the Brussels Conference, where he attended a long secret conference between McNeil and Mr. Paul Henri Spaak. The only people present were the two principals, the British Ambassador in Brussels, and Guy, who kept the minutes. "If I had been a spy," he said to me, jestingly, "I could have shown you those minutes here in Moscow. In fact, the only copy of them is in the Foreign Office files."

His analysis of the Brussels Pact is interesting, for it differs fundamentally from both the official Soviet and the official Western views. The main object of it, according to Guy, was not (as the Russians supposed) to form an aggressive, or even a defensive, bloc against the Soviet Union, but to set up an international organization strong enough to deal with Communism in Western Europe—particularly, of course, in France and Italy, where the Communists were so numerous. The Greek Civil War had shown that Britain could not afford to undertake these counter-revolutionary exercises alone; therefore, the policy was to get G.I.s committed to Europe.

Promotion Denied
At about this time an administrative complication arose about Guy's promotion, which McNeil had been trying to secure. McNeil wanted Guy to stay with him, but to be transferred from the sub-branch to the main branch, known in the Foreign Office as Branch B to the higher branch.

The Office authorities, however, ruled that Guy was not entitled to such a transfer while he remained in the private office, since his only experience had been in the private office and, before that, in the News Department.

The promotion would not be in order, they said, until they had had a report on his work for, say, six months in one of the political departments. After that, he could possibly return to the private office.

Decides to Move
The choice was, therefore, to stay with McNeil and forgo any prospect of early promotion or to go to a political department and qualify for promotion fairly quickly. As his later action proved, Guy chose the latter.

A careerist, he liked McNeil and also (despite his lack of success) still liked being his emissary, but the tug-of-war on policy, especially on German policy, was a constant strain. He therefore decided to move, and asked to be transferred to a political department, preferably the Far Eastern Department.

Fortunately for his peace of mind — for his integrity, in the strict sense of the word — no such inner conflict disturbed him in his service with the Far Eastern Department. He was completely in agreement with the policy of the Far East: it was based on sound information and a real appreciation of the facts of the situation (including, no doubt, British and American interests in Hong Kong).

Expert on China
Because of his knowledge of Communism he became, in effect, the Department's expert on China. His colleagues knew China; he knew Marxism. It was a happy partnership.

He took the line that the Chinese Communists were neither mere agrarian reformers, nor mere Russian puppets, but genuine Communist revolutionaries; here was another colonial revolution that was, in the old Marxist phrase, "Socialist, in content, nationalistic in form."

For some time the Department was engaged in a dispute with the War Office and the Colonial Office on the future of Hong Kong. Guy wrote a minute attacking the Joint Intelligence Committee, whose



Donald Maclean and his Family

members seemed obsessed by the supposed military threat to Hong Kong and illustrated it, in the old fashioned way, with flags stuck in maps. The Chinese Communists, he argued, could but would not take Hong Kong.

The enlightened Head of the Department, Peter Scarlett, and his immediate superior, the supervising Under-Secretary, Sir Easer Denning, "got the thing absolutely taped," he says, and persuaded Bevin to recognize the People's Government established in Peking.

They even — despite the China Lobby — had some success in bringing similar persuasions to bear on Mr. Acheson, then Secretary of State in Washington, and on the French. Only a few days before the date on which the French agreed to announce their recognition of Peking, the Chinese and Russians began to make impossible the French withdrawal from their undertaking. Similarly, Acheson had agreed on a date for recognition. This was commuted by a major and unforeseen obstacle — the Korean War.

Student of Arab Nationalism
SOON after the start of the Korean War, Guy was sent to the British Embassy in Washington, charged with the special responsibility of explaining British policy on the Far East to the State Department.

It might be thought that this would already be part of the routine work of the Embassy. Evidently it had not been so, for the satisfaction of either the Foreign Office or the State Department; certainly there were not only disagreements about policy, but misunderstandings about the causes and extent of disagreement.

This mission to Washington was the most agonizing episode in the life of Guy Burgess; and it led directly to the strange climax of his journey to Moscow. He was appointed to what seemed to be the most important and competent of many of his colleagues, in contrast with those who had been working with him in the Far Eastern Department.

They had only the vaguest idea of what British policy was on the Far East, and they seemed to be so overawed and influenced by the State Department that they quite failed to explain the British view with clarity or emphasis.

The Ambassador, Frank, he found "a good man," but chiefly preoccupied with finance and administration. He asked Guy to write him a

memorandum summarizing the British attitude on Formosa; Guy did so, but was astonished to find that this should be necessary. He was less impressed politically by the Counselor of the Embassy, Sir Hubert Graves, and the dislike was no doubt mutual. At any rate, Graves had him removed from his specialist Far Eastern work. He was now to write general reports on the American scene. He was also required to concern himself with Middle Eastern affairs. These were not, indeed, intrinsically uninteresting to him; as a small boy he had lived for years in a villa at Ischia, his father having been stationed at Suez on naval duties; his stepfather had served with the Lawrence in Arabia; and his own friends had included such passionate Arabists as Ronald Storrs and St. John Philby.

On the Middle East, he tried to convince his colleagues of the familiar truth that the leaders of Arab nationalism, like other nationalist leaders, were not, in fact, as much attracted to Communism as they seemed to be. To him, as a Marxist, this prospect was not in itself distressing; it was part of the dialectic of contemporary history, but it was his duty to point out, even to those who seemed to him to be

blind, "a few fresh notches in the trees of the dark forest."

A few weeks before he left Washington for good, one other special job was assigned to him: he had to give a lecture at a military establishment, The Citadel, at Charleston, Virginia — some time called "The West Point of the South."

His subject was "Britain, Ally for Peace." He defended the Labour Government's actions in freeing India and recognizing Communist China; to his observations on the latter, there was a sharp reaction.

Unhappy Position
As often happens, the newspaper quoted only an isolated phrase or two from the lecture, and what they chose to quote was the most unfortunate of his remarks. He gave India justice, but failed to give her self-respect or industrialization.

Though this was certainly not contrary to view of the then British Government, Guy found that it was coolly received by some of his colleagues in the Embassy.

In his despair he wrote privately to McNeil, through the diplomatic bag, saying that he felt quite hopeless about the Embassy in general and his own position in particular: he was doing no good there, he insisted, nor was anybody else, except the Ambassador himself, who was the head of the Chancery. Mr. Bernard Burroughs, he, Burgess, was the most useless of them all.

The Embassy took orders from the State Department, and the State Department took orders from the China Lobby, the richest lobby of all, whose power, underestimated by Guy, was "an absolute fantasy."

There may have been some exaggeration in this desperate outpouring, but it was a true enough description of his own state of mind.

Some of the censorious accounts of his personal conduct in Washington at this time, which was indeed disorderly, seem to suggest that it is unkind of that a man's private life should reflect work or dissatisfaction in his work; of this, of course, is a common phenomenon, in America or in Britain.

When he returned to London, therefore, he must have known that he was officially in disgrace, though he may not have expected actual dismissal from the Service. It is

important to an understanding of his personal position, however, to know that he himself had already — several months before these events — decided to leave the Service, and had actually begun to look out for a possible job in America.

Only one British diplomat in America showed some criticism of American policy and sympathy with Guy Burgess. This was Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's spokesman at the United Nations, one of whose dispatches was notable for its description of General MacArthur as "this mad satrap." "I used to go to New York for the weekends," Guy told me, "and Gladwyn and I used to discuss the American policy in the Far East."

As I say, it cannot be pretended that Guy Burgess was a modest diplomat. But worse than irregularity of personal conduct, and professional indiscretion, he had been alleged to have been a spy — the gravest charge than can be brought against any man, particularly if he be a public servant.

It does not seem to me that, if he had been a spy, he would have made himself so conspicuous to his colleagues and superiors, or that he would have taken steps voluntarily to resign from the Foreign Office. An agent would surely have tried at all costs to remain in the Service, and to ingratiate himself with those who had most access to the secrets of high policy.

This is the ninth of a series of articles. The others appeared on October 29, 30, 31 and November 2, 9, 11 and 15.

YESTERDAY'S Bulganin Letter

PREMIER Bulganin's second letter to Mr. Ben-Gurion is vehemently condemned by most papers. Heretofore, in view of the unpopularity of the Soviet Government, its Government should leave it unanswered. In addition, Israel should file a charge of genocide against the Soviet Union.

At Hamshahar (Mazra) thinks that the Soviet Premier's threat, "we will not be taken literally, will stiffen the backs of the Arab rulers who have so far refused to recognize that Israel is here to stay and that they must make peace with us. As for Bulganin's demand that Israel pay reparations to Egypt, the paper asks, who will compensate us for the heavy losses we have suffered from the illegal Suez blockade, the Arab boycott and the federa activities."

Lamarche (Abdus Ha'wada) says that the Bulganin letter is written in terms of naked power politics. Soviet Russia has long since forfeited any moral right to criticize Israel, by her condemnation of Arab aggression and her veto of the U.N. Security Council's resolution condemning Egypt's Suez blockade. Peace can be achieved only under the condition that Sinai and Gaza can no longer be used as bases against us and that the blockade against the boycott are lifted once and for all.

Hatzofe (World Misral) sees indications of second thoughts in the U.S. Canada and other Western countries, which had at first been highly critical of Israel's Sinai action. The Soviet threat to send "volunteers" has served as a healthy shock even in some neutralist countries, but, as the Bulganin letter shows, Russia will do all in her power to keep her newly achieved positions in the Arab world, and therefore the danger has not yet passed.

Hamada (World Aguda) also warns against facile optimism. The currying of East

By TOM DRIERG

BEETHOVEN ANTHEM

COLOGNE. — The Olympic Committee of East and West Germany decided here to send an exceptionally large team of 180 competitors to Melbourne. The decision was a surprise to sports officials as the Committee had earlier indicated they would restrict the entry to 100. Dr. Karl Ritter von Wahl, President of the West German National Olympic Committee, announced that to settle a dispute as to which National anthem would be played when German competitors won events, the two committees had agreed that a Beethoven theme should be played instead.

Readers' Letters

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Some time ago you reported that the Attorney-General had stated that he is opposed to the death penalty, even for murderers.

I, too, am against capital punishment, but certainly not as concerns these murderers. I am sure that they not only deserve the death penalty, but have been promised by their superiors that there is no death sentence in Israel but that, even if they are sentenced to prison, such "leniency" can only be for a short time, as the victorious Arab troops will soon free them.

If only one of these death sentences were executed and given due importance in a suitable programme of Kol Nidrei, such murderers would think twice before going over the frontier. Our leniency in this case is completely misplaced.

Yours, etc.
X. ROSENFELD
Haifa, November 21.

OPEN TRENCHES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — A month ago, I wrote to the Tel Aviv Municipality, informing them that the residents of Hadar Yosef were grateful for the Municipality's having dug a 2 1/2 m. silt trench (for protection against air attacks) in the shopping centre and in front of the Halva Vahishachon Bar, but that they were unfortunately not furnished off nor were hurricane lamps lighted at night to prevent unwary wayfarers from falling in.

Two nights ago, my wife, hurrying to catch a bus, quite forgot about the trench in the shopping centre and almost broke her ankle. Others have suffered worse injury from such falls.

The rainy season is approaching and the danger of little children playing on the wet banks of the trenches and slipping down into them when they are full of rainwater, is very real. I appealed to the authorities to have these places fenced off as soon as possible but no action has been taken nor have I received any reply.

Yours, etc.
ARTHUR COHEN
Tel Aviv, November 12.

BALACLAVA HELMETS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — May we urge all volunteer knitters to make Balaclava helmets instead of (or in addition to) ordinary scarves. They are easy to knit and are a godsend to troops in cold weather, rain and wind.

Perhaps the Soldiers' Welfare Committee could instruct its local branches to recommend that volunteers knit Balaclava for the Israel Defence Army.

M. and R. RIGBI
Jerusalem, November 12.

Russians Appeal To Hungarian People

By LAJOS LEDERER

VIENNA (O.F.N.S.). — It appears from the Kremlin's decision last week to call a halt to its barbaric punitive expedition in Hungary that it has become quite clear to the Soviet leaders that they are not faced with a "handful of reactionary people" but the entire nation, including a great number of loyal Communist Party members.

The first Soviet military order, issued and signed by

Marshal Zhukov himself — which was dropped by aircraft on the very day the Russian onslaught began — had presented an ultimatum for immediate surrender of arms. This was repeated and each time extended for 24 hours with a threat of court-martial. But the result was as known as was ineffective as all previous ultimatums issued by the Russians since the rising began.

The latest call to the Hungarian people on the other hand, sounded more like an appeal than a command. It stated that the commanders of Soviet troops in Hungary, their officers and men, wish to speak to the Hungarian people. It goes on:

"We have not come here to occupy your country. We do not wish to have other people's land. We have vast natural resources. We are here at the request of the Hungarian Government, who have asked our help against the forces of the reaction. Fascism has appeared as a real danger. The Hungarian Government has asked us to help it to fight this reaction, that the Government will not let it exist any more. We are fully convinced that the Hungarian people will see our action with the same understanding as in 1945, when the liberated Hungarian people from the fascist prison."

"Hungarian workers, don't believe these slanders. Your only aim is to let us against us. We are your unselfish friends. We are for the freedom and peace amongst nations. We call Hungarian soldiers to fight for freedom and peace. We are for the battle against these forces of reaction to fight for freedom and peace."

This childish appeal has angered the Hungarians even more than earlier threats. The Russians have lost all their chances of an understanding with the Hungarian people and all moral right to safeguard their interests. This appeal also to all those Hungarians in the present Government who act for the Russians either willingly or under duress.

POCKET BOOKS

NEW TITLES

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KEEPING POSTED

THE foreign journalists in Israel have spent a week digesting the lively collective interview which they had with the Chief of Staff, who is a past-master at the art of finding the right answers to what are known as leading questions. Many of the visiting pressmen in Israel, for instance, were entirely convinced by Egyptian claims that the campaign in Sinai had been fitted from French air assistance. The fact that no French planes or pilots were brought down in this case proved nothing — after all, very few

never take the risk of foreign pilots misunderstanding orders. Then he laughed and added: "You know, when I visualize a quarter of a million Chinese 'volunteers' trying air-ground co-operation with Egyptian forces I'm glad that isn't my headache."

THE same man had asked him how it was that all the Israeli troops in the field seemed so young. Was that a deliberate policy? No, said the Chief of Staff, who was born in 1915. This was a short campaign, fought under reasonably good conditions, and without long marches. "You didn't have to be 25 to come through it without excessive strain. Even a man of 41 would expect to take it in his stride."

THE other thing which struck his listeners was that General Dayan has neither dislike nor contempt for his enemy. Whatever others may have said, he does not think the neighbouring armies negligible. He never said the Egyptians "ran," though he observed that one large group had "reached" the far side of the Suez Canal while the battle was still on. He does believe in the element of surprise. If you can contrive to attack your enemy where he does not expect it, you may hope that he will be confused and discouraged, and unable to fight. But even that is not so much his weakness as his strength.

A RELIABLE reporter has told us that, just outside

of Arish, where positions had been prepared by the Israeli forces, the General, who is an Arabist, found fragments of Greek pottery. He looked at them lovingly, and was hard put to it not to hold up the forces I'm glad that isn't my headache. He did stop just long enough to make sure they were not



destroyed, marked down the place carefully, and spent his first free hour collecting the sherds and putting them together. When he got home, he discovered that the ancient canon that used to grace the square in front of Gaza Municipality had been destroyed by his house in his absence by admirers.

A FRIEND has sent us an advertisement clipped from the "Jerusalem Evening Post" of October 27 — two days before the Israeli forces moved into Sinai. It shows the head of a sphinx, and runs the words of the Pharaohs. Far from world politics, Egypt now as ever offers ideal tourist facilities. Our next scheduled trip arranged by the Israeli Tourist Board will start on December 11.

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350 Tel Avivians Help Settlements
TEL-AVIV, Sunday. — Some 350 workers have left the city for a week or two to help border settlements, another 250 are expected to leave within a fortnight. The workers are volunteered to assist settlements to which pupils of the seventh grade are not being sent.